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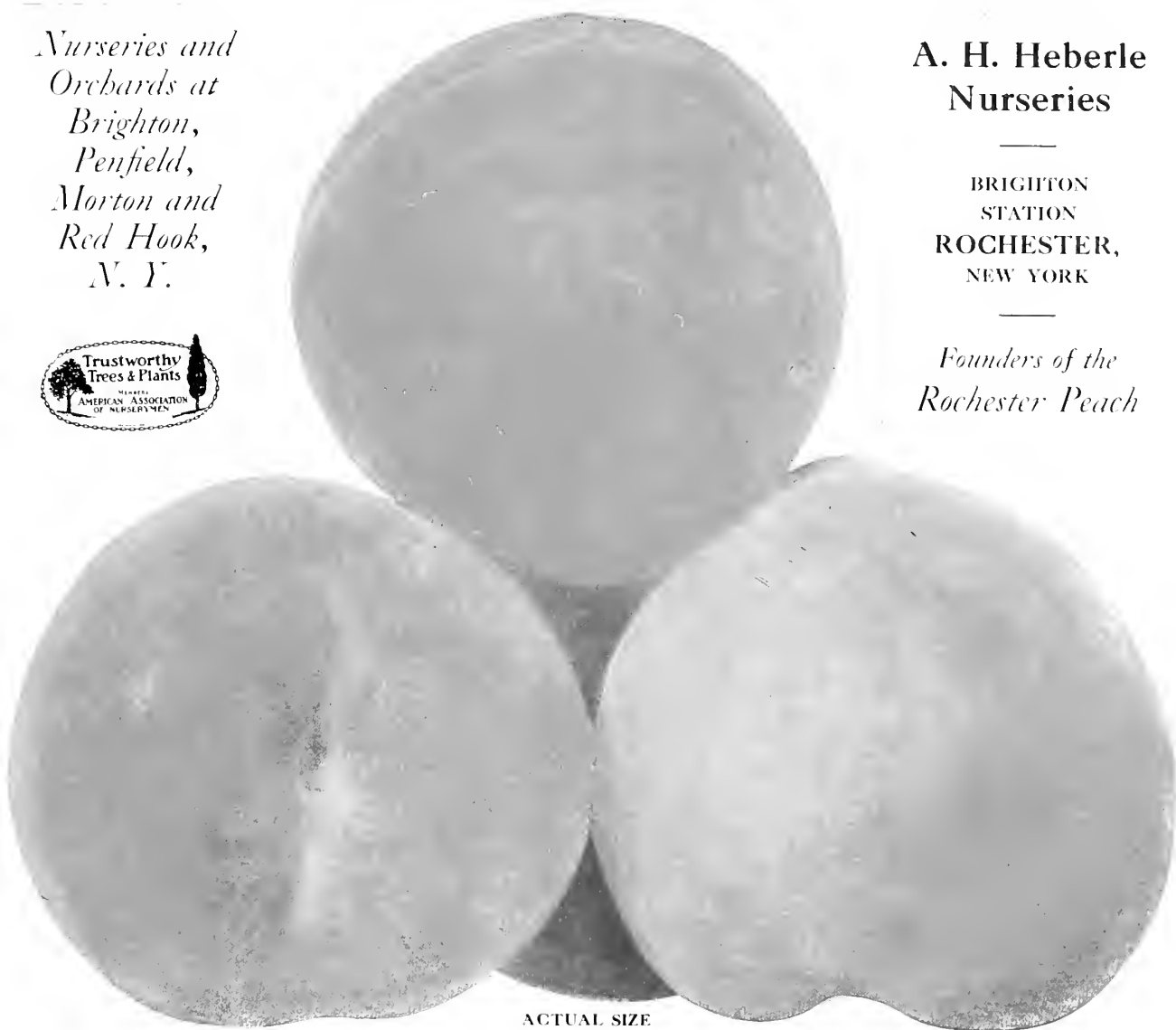
*Nurseries and
Orchards at
Brighton,
Penfield,
Morton and
Red Hook,
N. Y.*



A. H. Heberle Nurseries

BRIGHTON
STATION
ROCHESTER,
NEW YORK

*Founders of the
Rochester Peach*



ACTUAL SIZE



FOREWORD

I Specialize in propagating vigorous, healthy trees for the planter. My business is to grow the best trees that can be propagated and sell them at the lowest possible price. Located in one of the largest nursery centers in the world, near Lake Ontario, and the famous Hudson Valley and fruit belt, where the soil is especially adapted for growing strong, vigorous trees and plants. My Nurseries and Orchards are located at Brighton, Penfield, Morton and Red Hook, N. Y.

I Believe that in order to be a first-class nurseryman you must have knowledge of orchard methods, varieties, and markets. Having considerable orchard located in the best orchard country, I can see what the people are planting, what varieties do the best, what varieties bring in the most money, and in that way am able to offer suggestions in regard to planting.

I grow my own stock, propagated from the finest strain of fruit, accurately labeled, properly grown, and carefully handled.

The trees will all be fresh dug, with the exception of the peach, which are dug in the fall, heeled in sand in our packing cellar over winter and when taken out in the spring are as fresh as if they were left out over winter, and you run no chance of having frozen peaches in the spring.

You want the healthiest, heartiest and most vigorous trees at a reasonable cost. I have, and will deliver, just what you want and the way you want it, at the proper time.

Boxing and Packing free.

In presenting this catalog we extend thanks for your past patronage and assure you and all customers prompt and careful attention to all inquires and orders you may favor us with.

Guarantee

Every tree shipped from our nurseries not only is guaranteed true to label but carries with it our personal supervision in every branch of the work.

If through any fault of the A. H. HEBERLE NURSERIES our goods are not true to label we will on satisfactory proof replace double the number or refund the purchase price paid and make good the actual number of trees free of charge, plus 6% compound interest.

HOW TO PLANT AND CARE FOR TREES

When To Plant—Planting can be done any time the trees are dormant and the ground not frozen. Our trees become dormant about November first and remain so until about June first. We pack our trees in paper-lined boxes to keep the frost out and the moisture in, and are in a position to make shipments all winter long, from November first until June first. In most states, however, the planting season extends in the fall from November first until December fifteenth; in the spring from March first until June first.

WHAT TO DO WITH TREES WHEN THEY ARRIVE

If possible, remove the trees from the box at once on arrival and heel them in securely in the garden. I mean by this, give them a temporary planting in a trench, which prevents the roots or branches from drying. If they cannot be removed from the box at once and the packing material gives evidence of being at all dry, apply water to both ends of the box, where the roots are located, keeping the box meanwhile in as cool a place as possible. A cool cellar is a good place to keep the box of trees waiting for the day of planting.

Planting—The earth, to fill in and about the roots, should be surface soil and well pulverized. Fill the hole with the loose earth so as to bring the tree about one inch lower than it stood in the nursery; place the tree in position, fill in with fine mellow earth between and around the roots with the hand, arranging all the roots in their natural

position and pack the soil firmly around them. Fill the hole with earth to the top, pack down with a small maul or your foot. Do not be afraid to pack the earth down firmly. If you pack the earth with your foot do not be afraid to put your weight into it. The trees should be set so that they are just as firm as posts. Throw a bucket of water around peach tree to settle the ground, and after the water is soaked in scatter a little loose soil on top to prevent baking. Dwarf trees should be planted deeper than standard trees. These should be planted so that the buds on the juncture of the roots and trunk are two or three inches below the surface of the soil. No staking will be necessary except with very tall trees or those much exposed to the wind. If you use manure as a fertilizer, never let it come in direct contact with the roots, but thoroughly mix it up with the soil, or better yet, put it around on top of the soil after the trees are planted.

Special Instructions—**Grape Vines** should be planted so that the first bud next to the stem will come on a level with the surface of the ground. Grape vines have two layers of roots, from 6 to 8 inches apart, and in planting spread the lower layer of roots in their natural position; fill in the earth and press down in the soil firmly, then spread the second layer of roots and fill in the balance of the hole. After planting, trim the vines back to two buds. A strong stick 4 feet long should be driven in at each vine to support the canes the first two years. **Strawberries** should be planted so as to leave the crown even with the surface. Too deep planting will smother the plant. **All other small or**

oush fruits, such as raspberries, currants, gooseberries, etc., should be planted about one inch deeper than they stood in the nursery, and, after planting, the tops should be cut back to four or five inches of the ground. In pruning ornamental trees two-thirds of the top should be cut off on all ornamental trees except cut-leaved birch and horse chestnut, which should not be pruned at all. Evergreens should be shaded with a cloth, burlap or paper, to prevent the hot sun from striking the tree for the first two or three weeks, or until the trees start to grow. The ground around newly planted evergreens should be thoroughly soaked after planting. Ornamental shrubs should be planted two inches deeper than they were in the nursery, and the tops cut back one-half. Roses are planted three inches deeper and the tops cut back to within three or four inches above the ground.

HOW TO TRANSPLANT THE STRAWBERRY, RASPBERRY AND OTHER SMALL FRUITS

The roots of the strawberry and of the tip raspberry plants are the most delicate, sensitive and most easily injured of all plants in transplanting. I have known inexperienced planters to drop these perishable plants along the line of the row and leave them there exposed to the sun and wind while the planter who follows is slowly approaching. By the time the planter reaches the plants dropped in advance, the roots have partially withered and have lost at least half of their vitality. Then the unwise planter is liable to complain that the plants were dead when he received them. What the planter should do is this: he should take a pail and keep constantly an inch or two of water in it. Then he should place the roots of his plants in this pail to be left there until one after another is removed for

planting. By this means each plant goes into the soil as fresh as when dug and will begin immediate growth. Bear in mind that rugged trees, such as the apple and pear, will stand much more exposure than these delicate roots of the strawberry and raspberry.

DON'T BUY A TREE BECAUSE IT IS CHEAP

We strongly urge that orchard planters plant nothing but the best. Do not use valuable land and give time and energy to the growing of trees of uncertain value. Let price be the last consideration, but demand quality. Demand good, clean, healthy trees—demand the best.

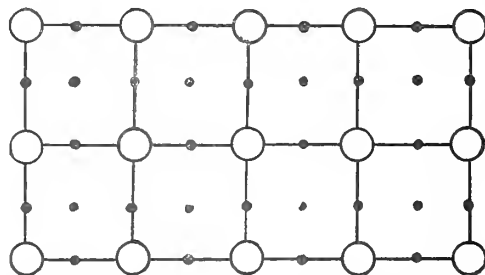
A few cents saved on a tree may mean many dollars loss when the tree comes into bearing. Reputation is nowhere of so much value as in the nursery business, so trees should be bought from a firm in whom you have confidence.

(NO DISEASED TREES)

Our nurseries are inspected annually by the State Entomologist. A certificate of said inspector is attached to every package that leaves our establishment.



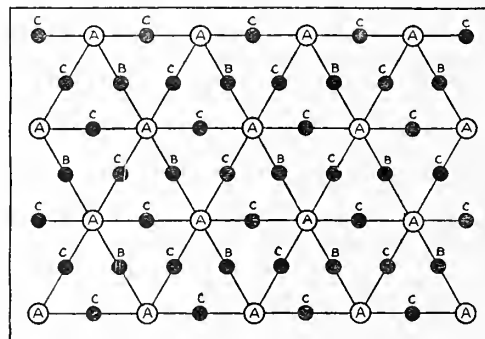
SUGGESTIONS ON ORCHARD PLANTING



SQUARE PLAN for Setting an Orchard. Open circles represents permanents, 40 ft. apart and dots fillers; 20 ft. apart. The latter to be removed in twenty years. These are distances adopted by most planters.

Number of Trees or Plants to an Acre.—The following table will show how many trees or plants are required for an acre at any distance apart.

	Square Method	Triangular Method
40 feet apart	27 trees	31 trees
35 feet apart	35 trees	40 trees
30 feet apart	50 trees	55 trees
25 feet apart	70 trees	80 trees
20 feet apart	110 trees	125 trees
18 feet apart	135 trees	155 trees
15 feet apart	195 trees	225 trees
12 feet apart	305 trees	350 trees
10 feet apart	435 trees	505 trees
8 feet apart	680 trees	775 trees
6 feet apart	1,210 trees	1,600 trees
5 feet apart	1,745 trees	2,010 trees
4 feet apart	2,722 trees	3,145 trees
3 feet apart	4,840 trees	5,590 trees
2 feet apart	10,890 trees	12,575 trees
1 foot apart	43,560 trees	50,300 trees



TRIANGULAR PLAN for Setting an Orchard. A permanent, set 40 ft. apart. C and B fillers, 20 feet apart, C fillers to be removed in fifteen years. B filler to be removed in 25 years. These are the distances adopted by most planters.

Suitable Distances for Planting

Apples, Standard	30 to 40 feet
Apples, Dwarf	12 x 16 feet
Pears, Standard	20 x 20 feet
Pears, Dwarf	12 x 12 feet
Peaches and Apricots	20 x 20 feet
Cherries, Sweet	20 x 20 feet
Cherries, Sour	20 x 20 feet
Plums	20 x 20 feet
Quinces	12 x 16 feet
Grapes	8 x 10 feet
Currants	3 x 6 feet
Gooseberries	3 x 6 feet
Raspberries	3 x 6 feet
Blackberries	4 x 8 feet
Strawberries	1 x 3 feet
Asparagus in fields	1 x 3 feet

APPLES



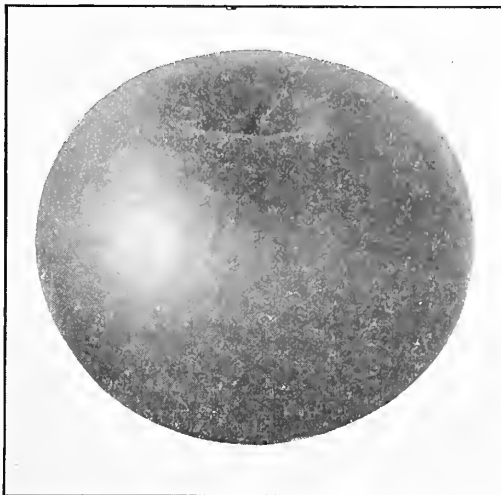
THE APPLE rightfully commands first place among our orchard fruits, unlike other fruits, its season of ripening is such that we can have apples nearly the year around.

Have you started an apple orchard? If not, we want you to ask yourself why. Observe what your neighbor is reaping from the orchard set a few years ago.

Select an elevated site for any kind of orchard in preference to low ground, unless the low ground is located near a large body of water, which protects it from frost. In planting an apple or other orchard the best method is to mark out the land with an ordinary corn marker, the same as for planting corn; then locate the trees in every fifth row, if that is the distance you desire. In this way your trees will form rows from every point of view, without any trouble in sighting or sticking stakes.

Baldwin.—One of the best storage apples for export trade. Thousands of barrels of this fruit are exported to England annually. Baldwin is planted extensively and succeeds wonderfully well in all states east of the Mississippi. No variety yields larger crops, bears shipment better or is more attractive in color, size and shape. It is highly esteemed for an eating and cooking apple. Fruit large, bright red, crisp, juicy and rich. Tree vigorous, upright and productive. For a commercial orchard, it can be relied upon. If ever in doubt what kind of apples to plant, select Baldwin. December to March.

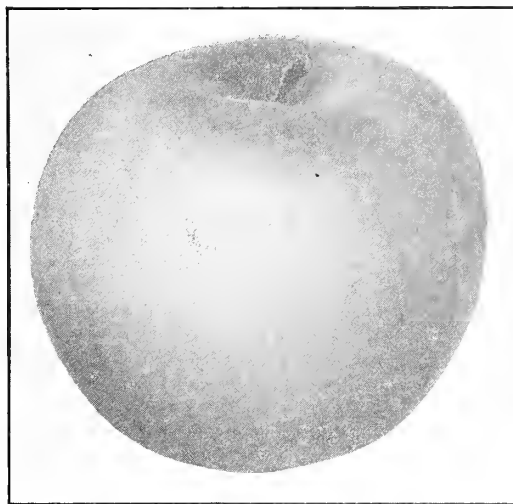
Wealthy.—A large, very smooth, handsome apple. Brilliant red all over, distinctly marked with narrow stripes and splashes of deeper red; no apple is more handsome. Splendid quality—a good keeper and is popular on the markets; for those who prefer a rich sub-acid apple. The variety is valuable for cold climates, because of its extreme hardiness; largely planted in Michigan, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Maine and all New England and in Montana where McIntosh is king it is one of the most profitable sorts.



CORTLAND

Cortland.—This wonderful new apple was originated by the Geneva experimental station and to date has won great praise from many of our large growers. Large red and in many respects like the McIntosh it is claimed to hang well to the trees after ripe. Cortland is of the type of McIntosh.

McIntosh Red.—An exceedingly valuable, hardy, attractive apple; good size, nearly covered with red. Flesh white, fine, very tender, juicy and refreshing. Tree hardy, vigorous, a good annual bearer—comes into fruiting early, yielding large crops. We recommend this variety to our patrons as one of the best used as a filler, also as a permanent tree. The hardiness of both trees and fruit and its great early bearing qualities, coupled with its elegant color and splendid flavor, makes it a most valuable apple. October to January.



R. I. GREENING

Rhode Island Greening.—A greenish-yellow apple, valuable in the East, especially in New York, where in some sections it is more widely planted than Baldwin. Here it is juicy and good. In the West it is a fall apple and not hardy. A good cooker and has satisfactory desert quality.

LIST OF LEADING VARIETIES AND SEASON

Alexander.—September.
Ben Davis.—March to May.
Fall Pippin.—October.
Golden Sweet.—August.
Duchess of Oldenburg.—September.
Fameuse.—October.
Gravenstein.—September.
Maiden Blush.—October.
Red Astrachan.—July.
Twenty Oz.—September.
Yellow Transparent.—July.
Crimson Beauty.—July.
Golden Russet.—November to April.
Gano.—February to May.
King.—October to January.
Hubbardston Non Such.—October to January.
Canada Red.—November to March.
Delicious.—November.
Grimes Golden.—January to April.
Northern Spy.—January to April.
Northwestern Greening.—January to April.
Jonathan.—November to April.
Rome Beauty.—November to April.
Spitzenburg.—November to February.
Stayman's W. Sap.—December to May.
Sutton Beauty.—February.
Opalescent.—January.
Stark.—January to May.
Tolman Sweet.—November to April.
Wagener.—January.
Wine Sap.—December to May.
Winter Banana.—January to March.
Wolf River.—January to February.
York Imperial.—December to February.

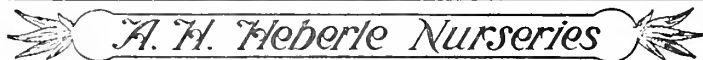
Crab Apples

Hyslop.—Almost as large as Early Strawberry apple; deep crimson; popular on account of its large size, beauty and hardiness. Keeps well into the winter.

Transcendent.—Medium to large; roundish, oblong; golden yellow with a rich crimson cheek, covered with a delicate white bloom; fresh yellow; crisp, and when fully ripe, pleasant and agreeable; perfectly hardy; young and abundant bearer. September and October.

Large Red Siberian.—About twice the size of common Siberian; very good. September and October.

PEACHES



ALL budded on North Carolina natural pits, free from insects and diseases. The peach Tree requires a well drained, moderately rich soil, a warm sandy loam is probably the best.

In order to preserve the continued healthy growth of the tree and the fine quality of the fruit, the tree should have the shoots and branches shortened every year, so as to produce plenty of young wood. In trimming it should be borne in mind that the fruit is produced on the previous year's growth of wood; every spring the trees should be gone over and the new wood cut back about one-half, this will keep the tree well supplied with vigorous fruit buds and bearing wood. Clean culture, annual pruning, and frequent examination for borers are the requirements of the peach.

For large commercial orchards, the low headed peach tree is preferred, the ideal tree being one with the lowest branches starting at the ground, so that the fruit can be picked without the use of a step-ladder. Such trees are less apt to break under a heavy load of fruit. For the commercial orchard and where the low headed tree is preferred, we recommend our medium grade trees; they are strong, vigorous trees, only not so tall as the first grade, and will stand cutting back better than the first grade and make a nicer head. By using a little fertilizer of fine manure when planting it will be impossible to distinguish the first grade from the second six months after planting, and saves you the difference in the price of the trees.

The way to do this, in planting fill your holes half with dirt so the trees stand well. Then go around with wagon, shaking one large fork of manure around each tree, then finish filling your hole.

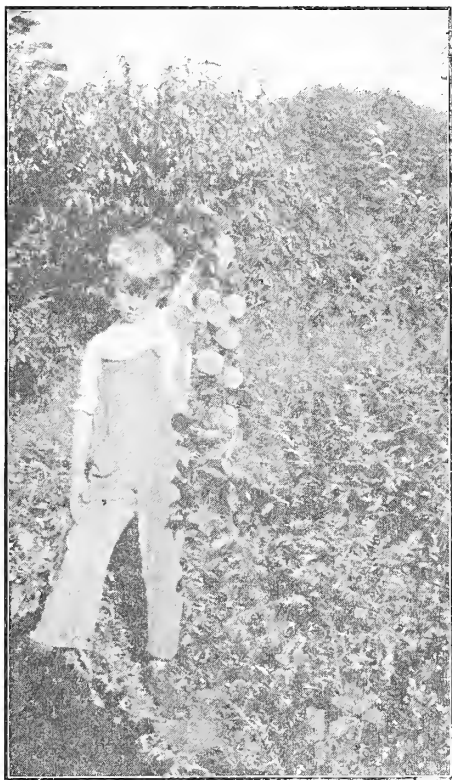
I recommend the first grade where a high headed tree is preferred.

In order to get a low headed tree the trunk must be cut off the desired height from the ground; the most common practice is to cut it off 18 to 24 inches; always look before cutting the trunk off to see if there are any buds below where you are going to cut, as it is very necessary that the tree has buds left on to start from.

We do not trim our peaches high in the nursery so that if the tree is cut off 18 to 24 inches above the ground there will be a few branches left on below the cut, trim these back to one bud and your tree will form a good top and make a large growth.

THE Rochester Peach.—Large, yellow and red, freestone, flesh yellow, very highly flavored, to eat out of hand or canned it cannot be equaled as a table delicacy, stone very small and will ship nearly as good as an Elberta. The peach comes into ripening when there are no other yellow and red freestone peach on the market, you can readily see that this peach will command the highest price coming in as it does. Middle of August.

It is the greatest money maker and you will never regret planting the Rochester Peach. Have tested it on different kinds of soil and found that it does well on all. Have now planted 3,600 Rochester Peaches for orchard, in Penfield, 3,000 at my Morton Farm, 2,000 at Red Hook, N. Y. Remember that this is an annual bearer and will stand the severest winter, bears young and will sell from 30 to 50 cents per basket more than any other peach in season.



Rochester Peach

Arp Beauty.—Early. Large yellow of excellent quality. Ripens a few days before Rochester. August.

Niagara.—Large, yellow, with red cheek; juicy and high flavored; flesh yellow; freestone. Season medium early, following quick upon Early Crawford.

Greensboro.—Large white early. Ripens before Arp Beauty.

Belle of Georgia.—Very large, skin white with red cheek; flesh white, firm and of excellent flavor; Ripens with Crawford's Early. Free.

Carman.—Fruit large, color creamy white or pale yellow with deep blush; flesh tender, fine flavor and quite juicy; one of the hardiest. Ripens with Rochester. August.

Crawford Early.—Very large yellow, sweet, luscious. Free.

Crawford's Late.—Late September. Free.

Crosby.—Very hardy. September.

Champion.—Fruit large, beautiful in appearance; flavor delicious, skin creamy white, with red cheek; freestone. Tree hardy and prolific. One of the best. August.

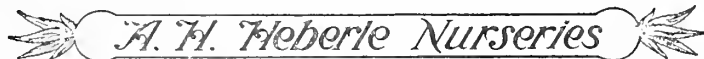
Elberta.—The Elberta is a large, golden yellow peach nearly covered with crimson on the sunny cheek. It has done more to develop the peach-growing industry than any other variety. It can be grown profitably in most any part of the United States. September.

Early Elberta.—As compared with old Elberta it is decidedly better in quality, a good keeper, has smaller seed, with none of the bitterness or coarseness so noticeable in old Elberta. Has practically no fuzz. In texture it is metling and buttery. Same season as Elberta.

J. H. Hale.—The J. H. Hale is a globular, freestone peach, large, yellow color, almost entirely covered with bright red, thick skin and has practically no fuzz. The flesh is solid, thus making it an excellent shipper. Ripens with Elberta.

Yellow St. John.—One of the best of the early yellow varieties. Ripens before Early Crawford.

PEARS



THE cultivation of this fruit is rapidly extending as its value is appreciated and the demand is increasing every year, making pears one of the most profitable to plant. The range of varieties is such that, like apples, they can be had in good eating condition from August until early spring. The melting, juicy texture, the refined flavor and the delicate aroma of the pear gives it rank above all other fruits, excepting the grape.

The pear is a highly profitable fruit, and especially so in markets that pay for quality as well as looks. It is easily grown. Plant pears for profit, and in the garden for home use. It is our most luscious fruit.

LIST OF LEADING VARIETIES AND SEASON.

Beurre D'Anjou—October to January.
Beurre Eosc—September and October.
Clairgeau—October to November.
Clapp's Favorite—August.
Duchess D'Angouleme—October and November.
Kieffer—October to November.
Lawrence—November and December.
Sheldon—October.
Seckel—September and October.
Worden Seckel—October.
Dwarf Pear same varieties and price as Standard.

The New Elgee Pear

Resembles the Bartlet and ripens with Kieffer, also has that sturdy growth. I have seen them come out of storage the last part of February and after laying about ten days, are one of the most attractive yellow pears you ever saw, it is excellent for eating out of hand. I believe it surpasses anything in its season, so far the original orchard is free from blight.



THE NEW ELGEE PEAR

PLUMS

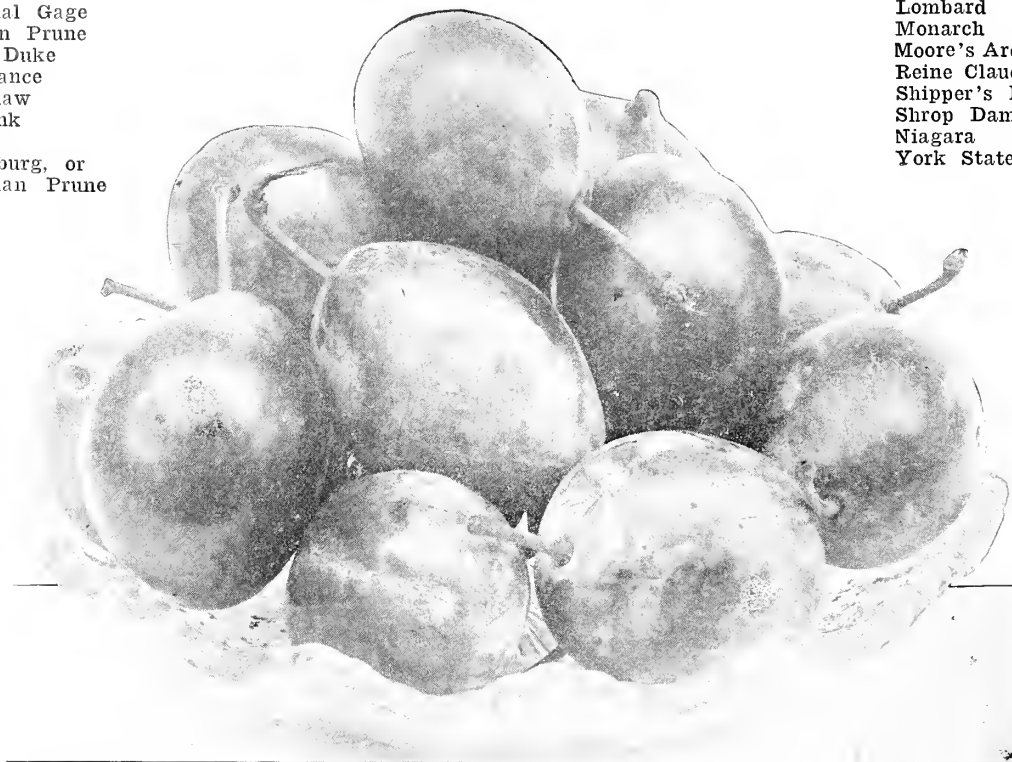
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THE FINER kinds of Plums are beautiful dessert fruits, of rich and luscious flavor. For cooking and canning they are unsurpassed. For best flavor they should be allowed to remain

on the tree until fully ripe; but for shipping to market, they must be gathered a very few days earlier, when they may be shipped long distances, arriving in good condition. All the varieties listed below are hardy and vigorous in all climates.

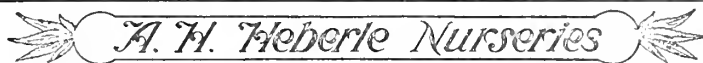
Imperial Gage
German Prune
Grand Duke
Abundance
Bradshaw
Burbank
Genii
Fellenburg, or
Italian Prune

Lombard
Monarch
Moore's Arctic
Reine Claude
Shipper's Pride
Shrop Damson
Niagara
York State Prune



FELLENBURG, OR ITALIAN PRUNE

CHERRIES



THE CHERRY, like the Peach, do their very best on light soil, but will succeed in any soil that is dry. The Sweet varieties are of rapid growth with large, glossy leaves, forming fine pyramid shaped heads, and producing large crops of luscious sweet fruit. Sour varieties generally produce acid fruit, and do not attain so large size; are hardier and better adapted for shipping to market. We know of nothing in the fruit line that gives promise of better returns than a good, well-kept Cherry Orchard. There are very few markets that are ever well supplied with this fruit. We offer these varieties in Mazzard and Mahaleb.

HEARTS AND BIGARREAUS (SWEET)

Black Tartarian.—This fine old variety produces immense crops of very large purplish black fruits of mild, sweet, jelly-like consistency. The tree makes a beautiful, erect growth. Late June and early July.

Napoleon.—Of fine appearance and the very largest size; yellow and amber, with bright red blush; flesh firm, juicy, delicious. Profitable for market; finds a ready sale both for canning and dessert. Forms a grand tree. July.

Schmidt's Bigarreau.—Heavily clustered fruits of largest size, deep crimson-black; tender, juicy, well flavored. July.

Windsor.—A splendid, large, liver-colored cherry that hangs a long time and rots but little. The flesh is remarkably firm and good, trees very hardy and fruitful. Exceedingly valuable for late market and home use. July.

Yellow Spanish.—Large, pale yellow, with light red cheeks; firm and delicious. Ripens latter part of June.

Lincoln.—Black, sweet.

DUKES AND MORELLOS (sour)

Early Richmond.—Medium size, dark red, melting and juicy. June.

English Morello.—Medium to large, roundish; dark red, nearly black when ripe; flesh purplish-red, meaty, juicy, slightly astringent and good; very productive. August.

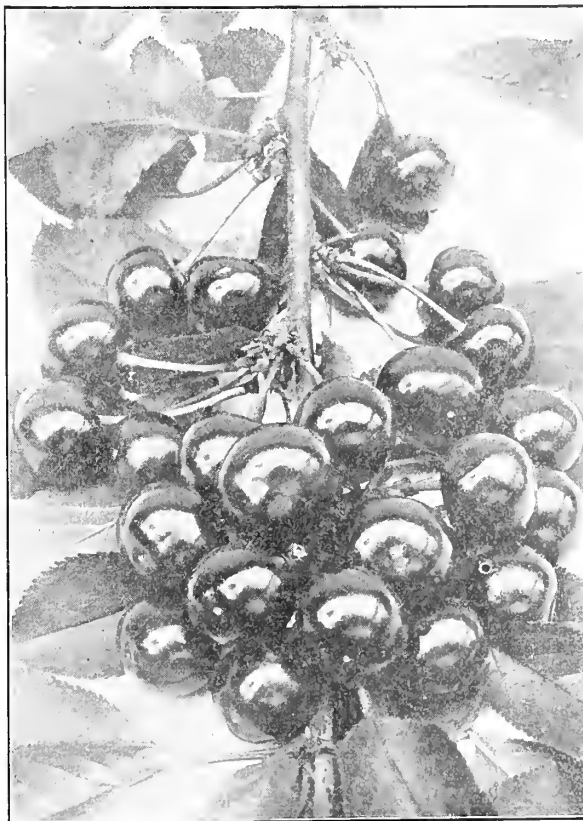
Montmorency.—A large red acid cherry; larger than Early Richmond, and fully ten days later, very profitable; more largely planted for market than any other. Late June. The tree is hardy, of vigorous growth, exceedingly productive and the greatest money maker in the list.

Lambert.—Large Black.

Ring.—Large Black.

Gov. Wood.—White.

Chase.—Much like the English Morello, some claim it is better.



MONTMORENCY

MISCELLANEOUS *A. H. Heberle Nurseries*

Apricots

Apricots are a rich, delicious fruit, coming between cherries and peaches. Very much like the peach in outward appearance, but like the plum in quality and texture. One of the finest fruits for drying, and they fill a season when there are no other large fruits.

Acme.—A new and fine variety. Tree stout, healthy and hardy; handsome foliage. Fruit large and sweet; rich yellow with red cheek. July.

Harris.—Rich golden yellow; large size, very fine quality; hardy, early bearer and prolific.

Montgamet.—Medium size; early; juicy and excellent; hardy. July.

Moorpark.—Large; orange and red; firm and juicy, with rich flavor; very productive. August.

Quinces

Champion

Meeches' Prolific

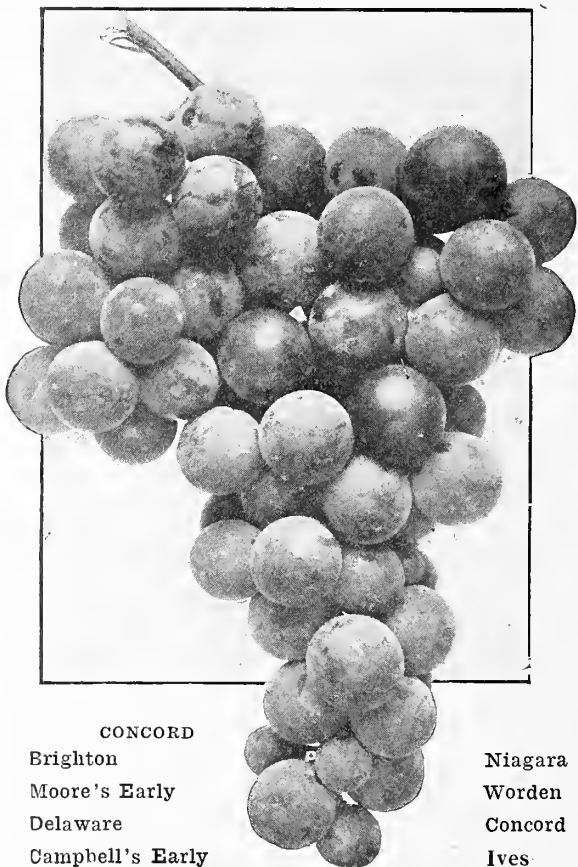
Orange

Rea's Mammoth

Rhubarb

Myatt's Linnaeus.—Those who have never grown this variety, which is of superior quality, will hardly recognize the old "Pie Plant." It is early, tender, without being in the least tough or stringy, with a mild sub-acid flavor. Rhubarb is one of our most healthful vegetables. Early in the spring its distinctly acid flavor is quite acceptable.

Grapes



CONCORD

Brighton

Moore's Early

Delaware

Campbell's Early

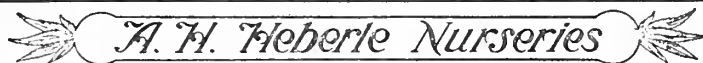
Niagara

Worden

Concord

Ives

CURRANTS



BEFORE planting, the roots should be shortened to 10 or 12 inches, and in planting care should be taken to firm the earth about the roots. After planting, cut back the tops about one-half the previous year's growth. No plant will better repay generous treatment and high cultivation than the currant.

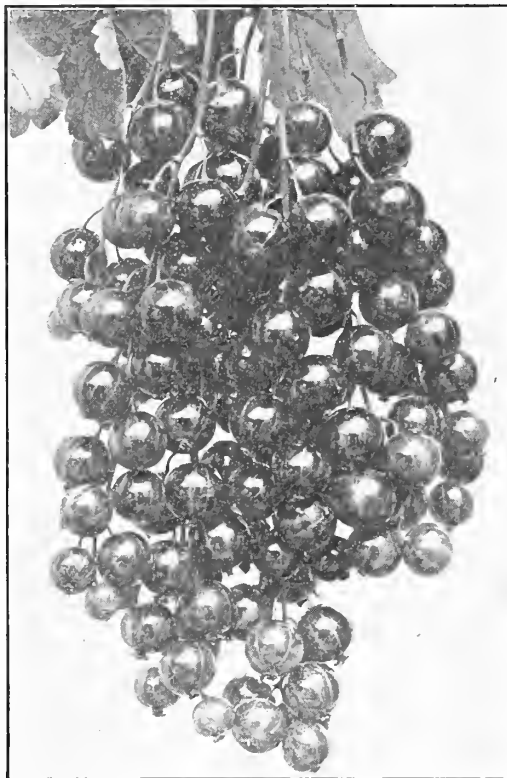
Black Champion.—An English variety of great value; very sweet and delicious; bushes thrifty, strong; berries very large; early, prolific, fine.

Cherry.—The standard Red Currant. Fruit very large; a fine, upright grower; valuable alike for market and garden; splendid quality.

Fay's Prolific.—The leading market variety. The fruit is very large and handsome, uniform in size, easily picked, exceedingly productive.

Perfection.—In color it is a beautiful bright red, a size larger than the Fay; clusters average longer and the size of berries are maintained to the end of the bunch. It is one of the most productive currants we have ever known; quality is superior to anything in the market, being of a rich, mild, sub-acid flavor and having plenty of pulp with few seeds.

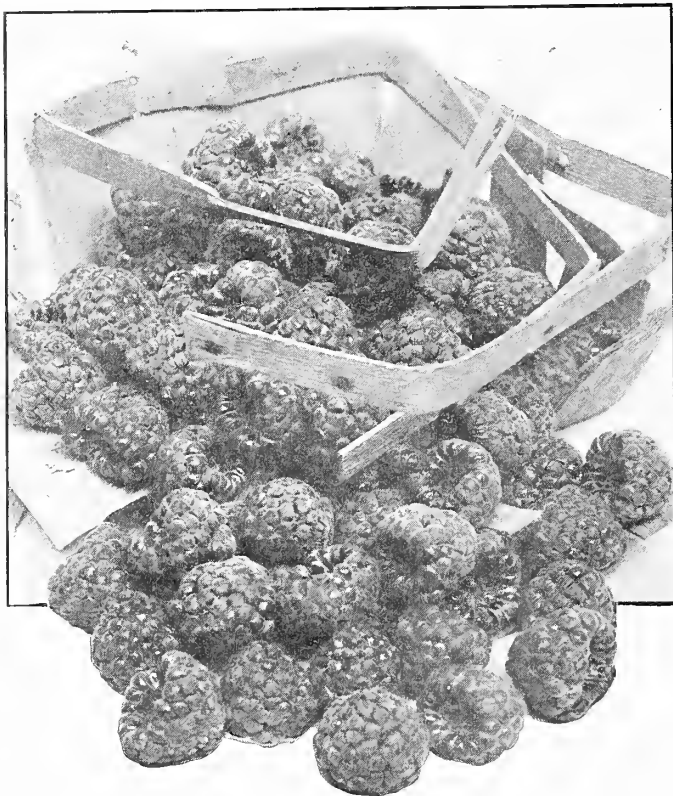
White Grape.—Large yellowish white, sweet, excellent quality. Best white variety.



FAY'S PROLIFIC

BERRIES

A. H. Heberle Nurseries



Black Diamond

Raspberries

Black Diamond, Cuthberts, Columbian, Herbert, Kansas, Ohio, St. Regis, Plum Farmer.

Blackberries

Blowers, Erie, Lawton, Rathbun, Eldorado.

Gooseberry

The Gooseberry thrives best on a cool, damp, rich soil. It should be annually pruned and mulched with manure.

The demand for this fruit is constantly growing, the expense of cultivation is light, and the returns most satisfactory.

Downing.—Largest and best of all native American varieties. The value of Downing lies in its large size, fine quality, beautiful appearance, vigorous growth, and freedom from mildew. Downing is free from spines, of a transparent color, tending to yellow; bush upright, keeping the fruit from the sand. Enormously productive.

Houghton.—Medium size, roundish, oval, sweet; very productive. Pale red.

Industry.—Marvelously productive and bears second, if not the first year planted. The fruit is of large size, color dark red.

Red Jacket.—An American seedling of large size, smooth, prolific and hardy, of best quality. Has been well tested over a wide extent of territory by the side of all the leading varieties, and so far the most free from mildew, both in leaf and fruit, of them all.



Strawberries

Brandywine.—Berries very large, regular, conical form; color bright glossy red; flesh firm and of very excellent quality.

Wilson.—The best berry for canning. This is an old, well-thought-of variety that has always given satisfaction. One of the very best berries for flavor and quality. We recommend this variety to you.

Gandy.—A very strong growing plant; moderately productive; fruit large, uniform shape, bright color and good quality; season late.

Glen Mary.—Berries large, bright deep red, rich sweet and good. One of the most productive, and holds its size well to the end. Medium to late.

William Belt.—Berries large, conical, rather long, regular in outline, bright red, glossy; quality good, moderately firm. Plant vigorous, healthy and quite prolific.

American Sweet Chestnut.—By far the most popular variety of chestnut.

Hazelnut (Filbert).—This is the sort usually sold in the fruit stores.

Pecans.—This nut is very productive and delicious.

Asparagus

Palmetto Asparagus.—This is a large growing variety particularly delicious in quality. No home garden can be complete without it. Asparagus is one of the greatest garden delicacies, coming in at a season when there is no competitor. When once planted this will continue to produce abundantly for life. The plants late in the season are objects of great beauty. Palmetto Asparagus is valuable for its health-giving properties. It is also appetizing and is a rare delicacy for any table.

Conover's Colossal Asparagus.—No vegetable that is so attractive to the delicate appetite of the epicure as the first delicious cuttings of this early asparagus. No vegetable is more beneficial as an appetizer to persons of sedentary habits. It is difficult to account for its cultivation being neglected. In country gardens it is rarely to be found, although so healthful and nutritious; yet everyone should have an asparagus bed. This good old variety is known everywhere; is of large size, rapid in growth and of good quality.

Washington.—One of the best. A new variety

Nuts

English or Persian Walnuts.—One of the largest, most delicious, meaty and desirable nuts.

Black Walnut.—The common well-known Black Walnut, the wood of which is most beautiful and valuable.

ORNAMENTALS



A. H. Heberle Nurseries



THE home grounds, the yard, the garden, the lawn, no matter how large or small, can be made beautiful by an attractive planting of shrubs, roses, shade trees and climbers. At a very nominal cost a sightly effect can be produced, which will be a source of pleasure to the owner or to every passerby. In addition, real estate upon which the planting is made will enhance in value; this is an important consideration for an appraisal of property places a good value upon the trees and shrubbery on the grounds. Well planted property sells more readily than the house upon a barren clay lot.

Plant the trees and shrubs in the naturalistic style—imitate Nature as closely as possible by planting in irregular clumps or masses, and arranging them in sweeping, graceful curves. Stiff, straight, regular lines or plans are unattractive and present evidence of a measured effect, all of which produces a dead, monotonous line.

Leaving large open spaces in the center of the lawn will create an appearance of greater area. Plant the trees and shrubs along the borders to break up the monotony of a still, even ground line. Do not scatter individual specimens of shrubs and plants over the lawn, but plant them in clumps on the border or against a natural background.

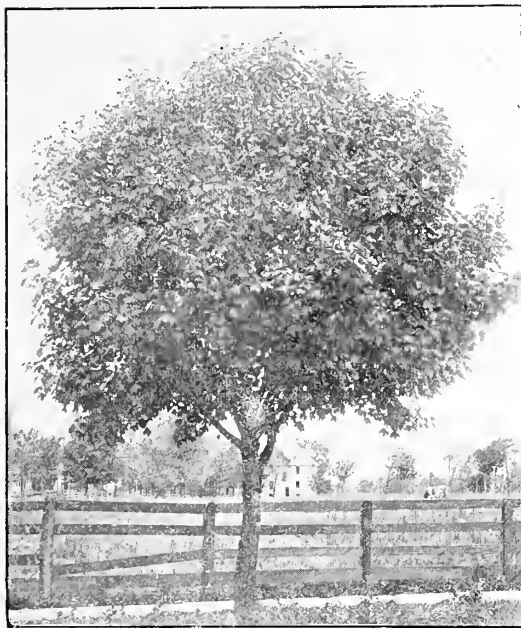
To relieve the straight lines of architectural design, plant shrubs and plants about the foundation of the house—not in a straight solid band, but to fill in the corners here and there, leaving open spaces to create a natural effect.

As in constructing anything, the dimensions of the materials to be used should be considered. Some trees and shrubs grow straight and upright, others low and bushy. The taller growing shrubs and trees should form the background or the framework of the planting, and before them the smaller shrubs should be planted, thus producing the effect of a clump like the edge of a thicket.



AMERICAN ELM

American Elm.—The most admired of all American trees. A natural spreading and drooping tree of our own American meadows and forests, spoken of by many as the most beautiful of all American trees. It is very attractive in any suitable location, is entirely hardy and easily transplanted.



Norway Maple

Maple Norway.—A distinct foreign variety, with large, broad leaves of the deepest green. It retains its leaves long after other trees are bare.

Catalpa Speciosa.—One of the most beautiful lawn or street trees, producing magnificent flowers early in spring; very rapid growing; beautiful.

Maple, Weir's Cut-Leaved.—A variety with cut or dissected foliage; branches slender and drooping, very graceful.

Crab, Bechtel's Double-Flowered (American).—Tree medium size, covered in early spring with beautiful double-pink fragrant flowers that look like roses at a distance.

Elm, Camperdown Weeping.—Grafted 6 to 8 feet high, this forms the most picturesque of drooping trees. The leaves are large, dark green and glossy.

Kilmarnock Weeping Willow (Salix).—It forms without any trimming, an exceedingly graceful tree with large, glossy foliage and perfect umbrella shaped head; unique in form.

Maple, Silver Leaved or Soft.—Foliage bright green above and silvery underneath. An exceedingly rapid grower. Makes a large tree. A very satisfactory tree to plant in large quantities.

Oriental Plane (Orientalis).—Leaves heart-shaped at base, deeply cut. Is among our tallest trees, growing rapidly into massive proportions. Hardy and free from disease. It does well in cities and near the seashore, and is not affected by insects.

Mulberry (Downing) Everbearing.—Berries mild and pleasant. Bears at four and five years of age; continues in fruit from July to September.



Catalpa Bungei

Bungei (Umbrella Catalpa).—Grafted on stems six to eight feet high, it makes an umbrella-shaped top without pruning. Perfectly hardy, and flourishes in almost all soils and climates. Leaves large, glossy, heart-shaped, deep green; lie like shingles on a roof; always make a symmetrical head. One of the most unique trees, a valuable acquisition, desirable for lawns, parks, and cemetery planting.

Plum, Purple-Leaf (Pissardi).—Perfectly hardy. The leaves are rich purple, retaining their bright color through the entire season. Profusion of white blossoms in May, followed by small purplish-red edible fruit.

Poplar, Lombardy.—This is an old favorite. Well known and remarkable for its erect, rapid growth, and tall, spiral form. Indispensable in landscape gardening, to break the ordinary and monotonous outlines of most other trees.

Poplar, Carolina.—This tree takes front rank among the best of poplars. It is one of the most rapid growers among shade trees.

Teas' Weeping Mulberry.—The most graceful and hardy weeping tree in existence. Forms a perfect shaped head, with long, slender, willowy branches, drooping to the ground.

Thorn, Double Pink.—Double pink or rose flowers, with white tips.

Golden Willow.—This is a very handsome tree, graceful and very beautiful. When young it grows straight and compact but after it is five or six years old the branches begin to droop, producing a fine effect. It is conspicuous at all seasons but particularly so in winter, on account of its bright yellow bark.

Beech, Purple-Leaved (Purpurea).—A remarkable variety, with very dark purplish foliage, changing to crimson, and again in the fall to dark purplish green, making a striking contrast with the green of other trees. 3 to 4 ft.

DECIDIOUS SHRUBS

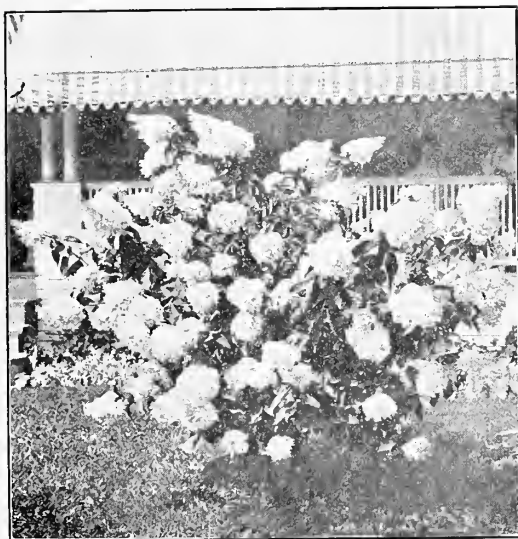


A. H. Heberle Nurseries



We can supply many Flowering Shrubs in addition to those described, but confine ourselves to those having the greatest merit, and especially to such as possess some distinct qualities, either of foliage or of flower.

Should any of our professional patrons desire to experiment on their testing grounds with varieties not named herein, we shall be pleased to fill any orders therefor, but to the general planter we advise a selection from the following choicest list:



Hydrangea

Spiraea Callosa Alba.—A white flowering variety, of dwarf habit; very fine.

Spiraea Callosa Rosea.—Has large panicles of deep rosy blossoms; grows freely and blooms nearly all summer; fine.

Snowball Opulus (High Bush Cranberry.—One of the best for planting. Its berries resembling cranberries, hang until destroyed by frost late in the fall; wood and foliage similar to that of the Common Snowball.

Tamarix Africana.—A graceful, unique shrub with feathery foliage, and light pink flowers in May. An extremely rapid grower and will thrive where other shrubs fail. For quick effects it is one of the best. Its peculiar olive green foliage makes a pleasant contrast.

Diervilla Weigela.—Very desirable, hardy, easily grown and great bloomers. As these shrubs grow older they gradually spread and droop; in June and July they are covered with large, trumpet-shaped flowers of varying colors. In borders and groups of trees they are very effective.

Azalea.—Grows three to four feet high, with small hairy leaves and yellow, red and orange flowers.

Rhododendrons (Any color).—The Rhododendron is one of the most beautiful species of the broad-leaved evergreen. The great value of this evergreen is that its profusion of beautifully colored flowers is borne during the latter part of May and early June.

Deutzia, Pride of Rochester.—Blooms in May. Double, white, tinted with rose on the edge.

Deutzia, Crenata, Double-Flowering.—A hardy, vigorous shrub. Handsome, desirable shrub.

Hydrangea Paniculata (P. G.) Grandiflora.—Large, showy white flowers changing to a shell pink, sometimes twelve inches long, makes a magnificent sight. Also a splendid single specimen for the lawn.

Lilac, Common Purple.—The old-time violet purple favorite; fragrant; become large shrubs; less desirable than the budded varieties.

Lilac, Common White.—The old favorite; large size, long lived shrub. Well-known, fragrant, much admired.

Mock Orange (Syringa).—Flowers white, deliciously perfumed. Derives its name owing to flowers resembling orange blossoms; a delightful substitute for that noble flower.

Peonies (The Queen of Spring Flowers).—The Peony can be planted in the spring or fall and flower the coming summer.

Phlox (Hardy).—Very fine; perfectly hardy; beautiful plants. Colors: purple, lilac, white and pink.

Rhodotypus Kerroides (White Kerria).—Large single white flowers late in May. A good, strong growing shrub with handsome foliage.

Spiraea Anthony Waterer.—An elegant dwarf shrub, blooms all season; flowers deep crimson.

Deutzia, Gracilis.—Pure white flowers in June. Two feet high when fully grown.

D. Scabra (Rough-Leaved Deutzia).—White, bell-shaped flowers, in small bunches; oval foliage, very rough underneath; of dwarf habit.

Forsythia (Golden Bell).—A fine hardy shrub. It comes into bloom early, and flowers are of a bright orange-yellow.



Mock Orange, or Syringa



Spiraea Van Houttei

Spiraea Van Houttei.—This is undoubtedly the best of the spiraeas. The cut shown is a fair one and shows it in full blossom. The blossoms are white. Do not pass it by.

Althea (Hibiscus Syriacus).—The Altheas are fine, free-growing flowering shrubs of very easy cultivation. Desirable on account of flowering in August and September, when nearly every other shrub or tree is out of bloom. They are of good size, many colored, trim and attractive. Tree Altheas are very desirable, and the handsomest flowering tree we know of. Perfectly hardy and can be had in various colors if desired.

B. Thunbergii (Thunberg's Barberry).—Dwarf habits; small foliage, changing to red in the fall; very pretty.

Var. Purpurea (Purple-Leaved Barberry).—A very handsome shrub, growing from three to five feet high, with violet-purple leaves and fruit. Makes a fine ornamental hedge.

Calycanthus Floridus (Carolina Allspice —Sweet-scented Shrub).—A handsome shrub 6 to 8 feet tall; attractive reddish brown flowers with a distinct spicy fragrance that is equalled by no other shrub.

Cornus Florida (White Flowering Dogwood).—Large shrub or small tree, producing a mass of large white flowers in May, before the leaves appear. In the fall the deep, green foliage turns to a brilliant scarlet.

Elegantissima Variegata.—One of the finest variegated shrubs; of rapid growth; the leaves are broadly margined with white, while some are entirely white.

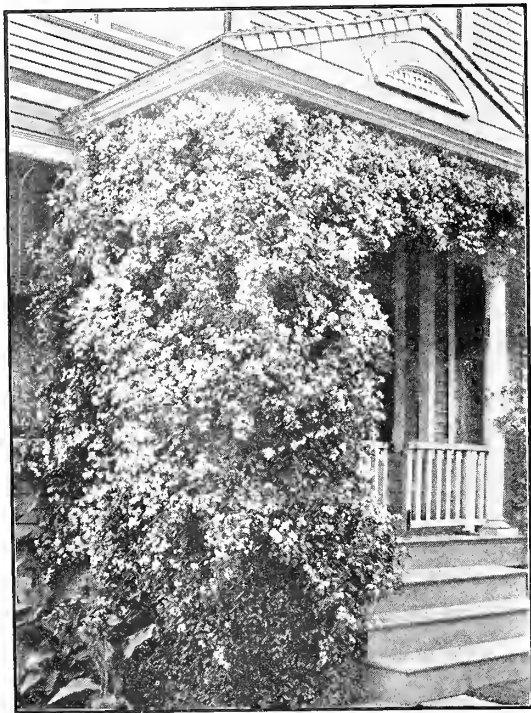
Golden-Leaved Elder.—The best of all the colored shrubs. A plant of this bush in a bed, or a border, or on the lawn, is a conspicuous feature, the foliage being as yellow as gold.

Upright Honey Suckle (White).—Pure white flowers followed by deep red berries that fill the bush till autumn; very attractive.

Upright Honey Suckle (Pink).—Pink flowers which contrast beautifully with the foliage.

Hydrangea Arborescens Sterilis (Hills of Snow).—A magnificent shrub with enormous snow white flowers blooming from early summer until fall. A glorious plant for the lawn and dooryard.

FLOWERING VINES



CLEMATIS PANICULATA

Clematis Paniculata.—This beautiful Clematis fills a long felt want for a rapid growing, hardy, easy-to-transplant flowering vine. It commences to grow very early in the spring and blooms profusely in the late fall. Flowers pure white star-shaped, about one inch in diameter, borne in large clusters; will last several days as cut flowers, retaining their freshness and fragrance.

Virginia Creeper (American Ivy).—Fine for trellises where a rapid growing vine is needed.

Trumpet Flower.—A grand old favorite, hardy climbing plant, with large trumpet shaped, scarlet blossoms in August.

Ampelopsis Veitchii (Boston Ivy).—This is one of the most beautiful ivies and the latest acquisition. It is a rapid grower and clings tenaciously to brick or stone walls, requiring no artificial fastening or training.

Hall's Japan Honeysuckle.—An almost evergreen honeysuckle of the greatest value, being hardy and of strong growth. The flowers are fragrant, of a pure white changing to yellow, resembling a Cape Jasmine in odor and produced in profusion from May to December.

Jackmanni Clematis.—Flowers, when fully expanded, are from 4 to 6 inches in diameter; intense violet purple, with a rich velvety appearance.

Henryi Clematis.—A vigorous grower and free bloomer, producing its large, pure white flowers constantly during the summer and early autumn.

Chinese Wistaria.—One of the most elegant and rapid growing of all climbing plants; attains an immense size, growing at the rate of 15 to 20 feet in a season. Has long pendulous clusters of pale blue flowers in May, June and in autumn.

ROSES

A. H. Heberle Nurseries

IT is impossible to exaggerate the beauty of the Rose; its very name suggests beauty and fragrance, It is now possible to have roses all summer, even with but a small garden, and we will gladly aid you in selection of hardy varieties that will bloom from spring until November. Our Roses are strong dormant plants grown out of doors, are well rooted and in every way first-class. They have in most cases already bloomed before being sent out, and we believe will give satisfaction and permanent success.

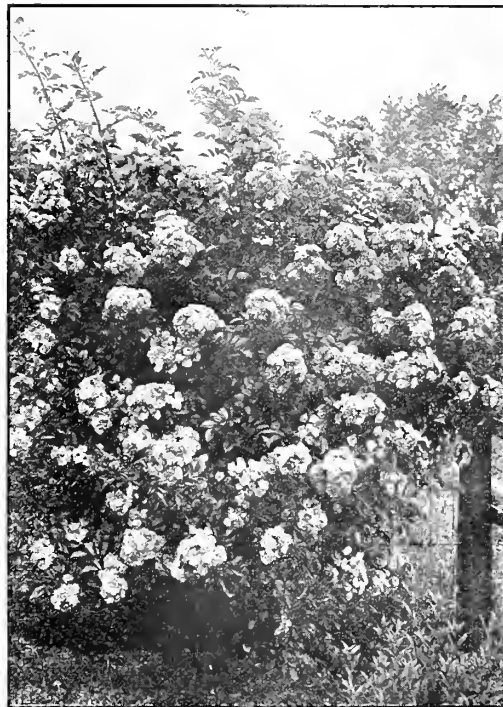
Crimson Rambler.—Of Japan origin. Very vigorous.

American Beauty.—Large(globular; deep pink, shaded with carmine; delicious odor.

Baby Rambler (Red).—This new rose is a cross between Crimson Rambler and Glory of Polyanthus, and may be described as a dwarf form of the widely known and popular climbing rose, Crimson Rambler, being hardy, vigorous and perpetual flowering. The flowers are large, well formed, of a crimson red color and borne in clusters.

General Jacqueminot.—Brilliant crimson, large and very fine; one of the handsomest and most showy roses of this color. Beautiful in the bud, semi-double when full grown.

Gruss an Teplitz.—Color of the richest scarlet, shading to velvety crimson; blooms constantly.



CRIMSON RAMBLER



Frau Karl Druschki

Frau Karl Druschki or (Snow Queen).—It is perfectly hardy everywhere and a most vigorous grower, throwing up enormous shoots which are covered with snow white blossoms. Although we have many so-called white roses, this is one of the most popular roses.

Killarney.—Large buds, long and pointed. Color flesh, shaded white, suffused with pale pink. Blooms throughout the season.

Margaret Dickson.—Of magnificent form, white with pale flesh center; petals very large, shell shaped, and of great substance; foliage very large, dark green.

Madam Plantier.—Pure white, medium size, full; flowers produced in great abundance early in the season.

Persian Yellow.—Deep, bright yellow; small but handsome; double; a very early bloomer, and much the finest hardy yellow rose.

Soliel D'Or (Golden Sun).—Hardy yellow rose; foliage glossy. Robust in growth and is sure to be popular.

Tausendschon (Thousand Beauties).—Shell-pink color. Imagine a luxuriant climbing rose literally covered with thousands of bright blossoms, borne in clusters and quite double.

White Rambler.—Similar in origin, habit of bush and bloom to *Vrimson Rambler*, but not so strong a grower.

We have these and many other varieties.

EVERGREENS

A. H. Heberle Nurseries

Arbor-Vitae (*Thuja occidentalis*).—This is the finest of all evergreens, valuable for hedges, hardy, easily transplanted; nursery specimens rarely fail. It soon forms a beautiful, dense hedge.

Arbor-Vitae, Golden.—Nearly spherical in outline and with bright yellow tinged foliage.

Arbor-Vitae, Pyramidalis.—The most beautiful of all the Arbor-Vitae, having dark green, compact foliage and remarkably erect form; perfectly hardy.

Arbor-Vitae, Rosedale.—Hardy, effective and handsome.

Arbor-Vitae, Siberian.—The best species native to that country; exceedingly hardy; keeping its color well in winter; growth compact and pyramidal.

Fir, Balsam.—A well known and popular tree. Beautiful and in every way desirable.

Juniper, Irish.—A very pretty little tree.

Pine, Austrian.—Hardy and valuable.

Pine, Scotch.—Rapid growing and valuable for screens.

Pine, White.—The well known forest tree. Handsomest of native species.

Spruce, Douglass.—Conical and spreading.

Spruce, Hemlock.—An elegant tree with drooping branches and fine yew-like foliage. Makes a fine ornamental hedge.

Spruce, Weeping.—A beautiful variety resembling Norway but with pendulous drooping branches. Fine.

Spruce, Colorado Blue.—A dense-growing, symmetrical, pyramidal tree, with stiff pointed foliage of a beautiful blue. Very valuable, should be in every collection.

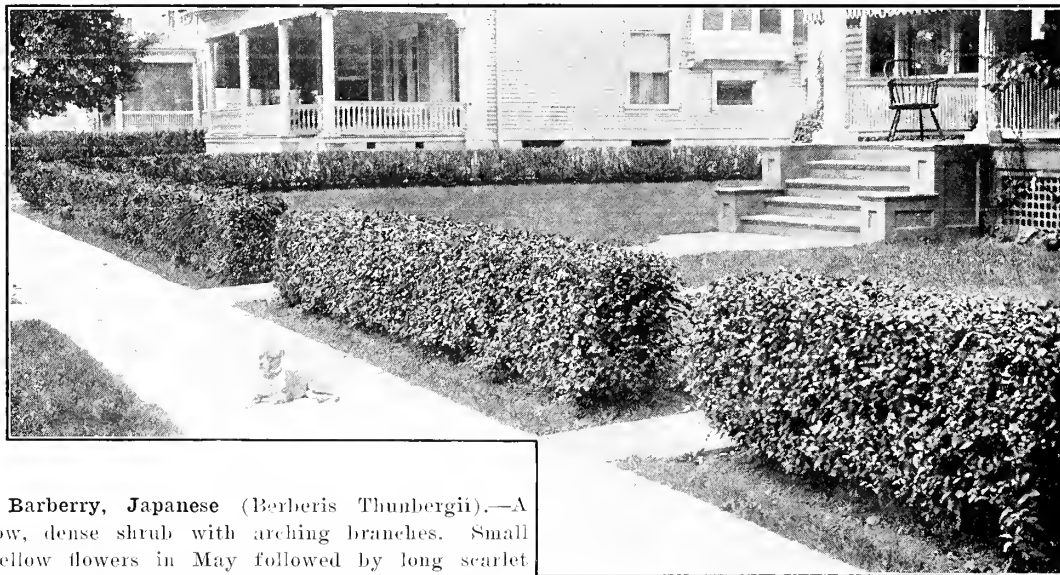


Norway Spruce

Norway Spruce (*Picea Excelsa*).—A lofty tree, of perfect pyramidal form, remarkably elegant and rich, and as it gets age, has pendulous branches; it is exceedingly picturesque and beautiful. Very popular and deservedly so. One of the best evergreens for hedges and windbreaks.

EVERGREENS

A. H. Heberle Nurseries



Barberry, Japanese (*Berberis Thunbergii*).—A low, dense shrub with arching branches. Small yellow flowers in May followed by long scarlet berries which hang through the winter. In autumn the foliage turns scarlet and gold. An excellent hedge plant.

The Crimson Rambler Hedge.—This rose is such a strong, rampant rapid grower that it soon makes a most desirable hedge or screen for a fence. Trained along a wire fence and planted three or four feet apart, they form a perfect screen and when in full bloom with its thousands of miniature crimson roses in clusters makes a truly magnificent sight.

Privet, California (*Ligustrum Ovalifolium*).—Most popular of all hedges. Makes a rapid, dense growth, and can be sheared to any desired shape. Excellent for shrubbery masses on the lawn. Foliage rich, glossy, dark green, and remains until mid-winter—almost an evergreen. Small white flowers in July. Thrives in smoke and dust of cities.